Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. II. *SATURDAY EVENING, November* 20, 1819. *No.* 28.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the National Inteligencer.

To a member of Congress.

Sir, It will not be denied that Domestic Manufactorers derive considerable benefit and support from the fiscal arrangements of the Government which enhance the price of foreign rival fabrics; but much of this benefit is incidental, and no part of it costs the Nation any thing; it is all rendered subservient to the supply of the public treasury.

This benefit, *in a regular settled state of trade*, might have gone far to have enabled our Domestic Industry to maintain a competition with the products of foreign labor and art, in the markets of the country; but, under the existing circumstances of the case, when the fabrics of the principal Manufacturing Countries in Europe and of India, which had accumulated during the late war, when they could not be freely circulated, and which even now are prevented from circulation by prohibitions and restrictions, under most of the Governments of Europe, are thrown on our markets, *I may say the only free unrestrained market in the world*; this encouragement has been found inadequate to their support: It only tended to complete the ruin of the Proprietors, by encouraging them to persevere in the hope of better times, when foreign fabrics would bring their cost in the market: an illusion that has constantly disappointed their expectation. The prices of their Manufactures have been borne down and depressed, in a ruinous degree by the redundant quantity of foreign rival fabrics in the market, constantly selling below cost.

In the year ending 30th December, 1816 the treasury Report shows a surplus of Imports over our entire exports, *in foreign and domestic articles*, of 46 millions of dollars. Thus has the money that would have supported the labor and industry of the country been drawn away to support the industry, feed the poor, and encourage the Manufactures, of foreign countries.

Now, Sir, is not this a bad compliment to our fellow-citizens, to a numerous and respectable Class that have embarked their fortunes in a lawful business, within our jurisdictional limits? a business too highly beneficial to the general interests of the Nation, and intimately connected with its security and Independence; the protection of whose interest has never cost the nation one cent, who can have no direct or particular interest in the protection of Commerce and Agriculture; and yet have, at all times, contributed cheerfully, in money and personal service, for their protection? It is not a bad requittal of the Manufacturers, for their protection and other classes of the community, to suffer their interest, their all' to be thus destroyed, or drawn from them by Alliens, under the very eye of the government? Are the Manufacturers, and the mechanical and laboring classes connected with them, bound to follow the Merchant' with protection to the remotest seas while they are thus unprotected at home?

There is no reciprocity in this. The different classes of the American people are all citizens of the same republic, confederated together for mutual security and protection, all are bound to participate in the burdens and expense, and entitled equally to participate in the benefit and protection, of the government; and nothing will more effectually strengthen the bonds of Union that bind the different States, and different Interests, of the Nation together, than a strict, undeviating adherence to this principle.

The manufacturing interest, and the other Branches connected with it, have received no adequate protection: foreign rivals have been suffered to bear them down in the market of the country, and sport in their ruin: while these classes have contributed much for the protection of Commercial and agricultural interests. Whatever support the Manufacturers and other classes connected with them have received, has been in a great measure incidental, and without expense. They have a large balance in their favor with the government, and in this view of the subject have a fair claim to that full adequate protection against the evils that assail their interest, that has been granted to other classes, when assailed.

The Manufacturers, and others connected in interest, ask not ships of war, or the sacrifice of blood and treasure, for their protection: They ask merely for municipal regulations, that are perfectly compatible with, and called for by, a due regard to the general interest of the nation; such regulations as are reasonably calculated to keep our aggregate purchasers from foreign nations fairly within our aggregate means of payment.

Be assured, Sir, the American people do not think this any thing unreasonable: The people, generally, have been taught by dear bought experience, that such regulations are essential to the general interest and prosperity of the country. They have been taught, redundant imports, or, in other words, an excessive foreign debt, beyond their natural means of payment, not only exhausts their wealth, but is ruinous in its bearing on the Money concerns of the nation, in the exhaustion of its precious metals, the consequent curtailment of Bank issues, and the derangement of the circulating medium.

Pray, Sir, do you not underrate the intelligence and powers of calculation of the American people, when you say 'they are not convinced of this?" They are an intelligent people, and most of them know the effects of buying more than they have to sell; they know that it brings on poverty and distress in their families, and they know how to apply this principle to the great family of the nation: they know, if it continues as it has done, to buy more from foreign nations than it sells, it will in like manner become poor and distressed: This is no longer, in their estimation, matter of speculation, or mere theory; it is now an existing matter of fact, they feel the evil, the distress is every where realized, and the remedy clearly and frequently indicated.

The U. S. must so far yield to the policy forced on them by other nations, as to rally round their own interests, to protect their own industry, bring their own labor into action and husband their own resources. The ruinous system of throwing our ports open to foreigners, to deluge the country with the products of their labor and art to an amount far beyond our necessities, and beyond our natural means of payment; and to draw from us our specie in return, and thereby to inflict on the country an evil, in its consequences of the most ruinous and alarming nature, to the peace, prosperity, and moral character of the nation: This system has been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and found wanting.

And what do we get in return for this monstrous sacrifice? Nothing but revenue. The people see and feel the effects of this policy, and would willingly pay ten times the amount of the duty, on the redundant and unnecessary part of our importations, in some way more congenial with the general interests of the nation. This is no longer the cause of the manufacturers; it is the cause of the American people. The ruin incident to the course of policy pursued, has taken a wide range; it has made its way into every section of the country, and to every class of society.

The principal benefit of trade is confined to exportation: The amount of this is what we earn. Importation is what we spend; and, beyond the necessary supply of our wants, it is not only no benefit, but is ruinous and wasteful. The true Policy of the nation would be to send our surplus products to foreign markets, as extensively as in our power, and draw as little on this fund for foreign supplies, as possible; the balance if any, would, be so much added to the national wealth.

Now Sir, there is scarcely a farmer in the country, that cannot make these calculations; that does not see the benefit of this course, and the ruin that results from unrestrained importations. Government gains the duty it is true, on the redundant or unnecessary quantity imported; but the people pay dearly for this mitigation of their burdens. For this pitiful boon, the solid interest of the country, in its labor is sacrificed, and incalculable evils follow in its train.

Let the labor of the country be brought into action; supply our wants more extensively from our own country; buy less from foreign nations; keep our money more at home: encourage and support our own poor, by paying them for their labor in the supply of our wants; cease to lavish our wealth, to the extent we have done, on foreign luxuries, to feed and clothe the poor of foreign countries, while our own are left to starve for want of employ. Restrain reasonably the importation of foreign luxuries, by increased duties, or other means calculated to keep the supply within the limit of our necessities, and our ability to pay.

These are views generally familiar to the people, and objects of their desire; and, from their reasonableness, their evident coincidence with the public good, they indulge a hope of seeing them supported with triumph, on the floor of Congress at the approaching session of that honorable body.

I now take leave of your 7th number, and remain, with great cordiality and respect your obodient servant,

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

THE HORSE OF THE COLUMBIAN RIVER.

Will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands, even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hands of man. His form exhibits much bone and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising: the hoofs round and hard; the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly for a long time; rivalling in this respect all that we have heard of the English hunting horses. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, and his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his powers to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keeness of the dog and with equal sagacity and more success.—He will run down the deer in the prairies with or without his master on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth. The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horn; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the side of the buffaloe is presented the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely through his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursues the gang to make fresh slaughter. Another horse trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffaloe, which is butchered and carried into camp. These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clarke, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are in town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue, and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is galloped all day sometime eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night.—In the spring, summer and autumn he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant and nutricious repast. In the winter and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search: he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds wherewith of moss and grass to sustain his life. On the borders of creeks and rivers he feeds on the bows of willows, and other soft wood which his master has sometimes the kindness to fell for him with his hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks

Rye Coffee try it

of the Columbia, in latitude 46, in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico, thence to Spain, thence to the North of Africa, where the Arabian barb is found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities are preserved upon the Columbian river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavor to transplant him into other parts of the United States. Many citizens have attempted to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains.—Lewis and Clarke procured seventy three, said by Gov. Clark to be the most beautiful collection of horses that he ever seen before or since; but the whole number was stolen from them by the Indians who followed their trail and never ceased their operations until they had carried off the last. It is to be hoped that the military establishments formed on the upper Missouri will facilitate the attempts which will no doubt be renewed to introduce this fine breed into the settled parts of our continent.

St. Louis Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Utica to the Editors of the Albany daily Advertiser, dated.

Utica Oct. 22, 1819.

"The last two days have presented in this village a scene of the liveliest interest; and I consider it among the privileges of my life to have been present to witness it. On Friday afternoon I walked to the head of the grand Canal, whose eastern extremity reaches within a very short distance of the village, and from one of the slight and airy bridges which crossed it, I beheld a sight that could not but exhilerate and elevate the mind. The waters were rushing in from the westward, and coming down their untried channel towards the sea. Their course owing to the absorption of the new banks of the canal, and the distance they had to run from where the stream entered it, was much slower than I had anticipated, they continued gradually to steal along from bridge, to bridge and at first only spreading over the bed of the canal, imperceptibly rose and washed its sides with a gentle wave. It was dark before they reached the eastern extremity; but at sunrise next morning they were on a level two feet and a half deep throughout the whole distance of thirteen miles. The interest manifested by the whole country, as this new internal river rolled its first waves through the state cannot be described. You might see the people running across the fields, climbing on trees and fences, and crowding the bank of the canal to gaze upon the welcome sight A boat had been prepared at Rome, and as the waters came down the canal, you might mark their progress by that of this new Argo, which floated triumphantly along the Hellespont of the west, accompanied by the shouts of the peasantry, and having on her deck a military band. At nine the next morning, the bells began a merry peal and the commissioners in carriages proceeded from Bagg's hotel to the place of embarkation. The governor accompanied by Gen. Van Renssellaer, Rev. Mr. Stansbury, of Albany, Rev. Dr. Blatchford of Lansingburgh, judge Miller, of Utica, judge Wright, Col. Lansing, Messrs. Holly, Seymour, Childs, Clark, Bunner, and a large company of their friends, embarked at a quarter past nine, and were received with the roll of drums and the shouts of large multitudes of spectators. The boat which received them is built for passengers—is 61 feet in length, and 7 1-2 feet in width—having two rising cabins of 14 feet each, with a flat deck between them. In forty minutes the company reached Whitesborough, a distance of two miles and three quarters—the boat being drawn by a single horse, which walked on the towing path, attached to a tow rope of about sixty feet long. The horse travelled, apparently with the utmost ease. The boat, though literally loaded with passengers, drew but 14 inches water. The Governor sat upon deck contemplating the interesting and joyous scene. The white flag of peace, decorated with appropriate inscriptions and emblematical figures waved over his head. and a military band played patriotic airs. I thought of the expedition of Xerxes—but with conscious exultation at the contrast. From bridge to bridge, from village to village, the procession was saluted with cannon, and every bell whose sound could reach the canal, swung as if with instinctive life as it passed by. At Whitesborough a number of ladies embarked, and heightened by their smiles a scene which wanted but this to make it complete. A cold collation was provided on board. many patriotic toasts were drank, and after proceeding to the bridge in the vicinity of Rome, the little vessel turned her prow and retraced the line of her most interesting voyage."

Hard times—hard times, is the general cry, among all classes and in every section of our country. What is the foundation of these complaints? Does it not rather consist in the imprudence and unwarrantable desires for wealth, among men, than any absolute incapacity of getting on through life with ease? Is there any difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life—its comforts, and all that the regulated desires of prudent people ought to aim at? We think this cannot be the case. Why then in the midst of a plentiful country, and at the close of a more than commonly plentiful season, do we hear so many complaints! While old mother earth continues so auspicious to the wants and wishes of her laboring sons, as she has been the passing season it seems to be little less than ingratitude to mingle lamentation with these bounteous gifts. To be sure, we do not handle quite so much bank paper, as formerly, We do not so abound in these beautiful little scraps of paper, as we did when fifty manufacturing establishments of them were in full and free tide. But what then? The real wealth of this country is fixed on a far different basis; the welfare of the people may probably be secured in the absence of those little things, and even their amusements may be provided forthwith without the intervention of Murray, Draper and Fairman's PICTURES.

York Recorder.

The following ludicrous scene took place a few days ago at Broughty Ferry: A letter was received at the Ferry, by the wife of a fisherman employed at Wick, in the end of which he mentioned, "I *add* no more." The wife being no great scholar, read it, "I *am* no more;" and conceived the letter to be an intimation of her husband's death. She became frantick and inconsolable at the news, and bitterly bewailed her heavy bereavement, in which she was joined by many other fishermens wives, about a score in number, who had that instant heard the report of the loss of several fishing boats at Wick. It is impossible to describe their melancholy lamentations at their supposed loss, until a gentleman, whose humanity prompted him to request a perusal of the letter, gave these forlorn widows, as they supposed themselves, the most unspeakable comfort, by explaining that the alarming words were nothing more than a term of farewell. The mourning of these women was, of course, instantly turned into rejoicing.

Inverness paper.

GRAND MENAN.

The New Brunswick Gazettes announce that Col. Arnold and two other British engineers, have proceeded to the Island of Grand Menan, for the purpose of surveying its defensive points, and designating scites for fortifications, This Island almost touches the American boundary, and effectually commands the Bay of Fundy, and must of course be of immense importance in any future wars between the U. States and Great Britain *Bost Pat.*

Bonaparte's adherants & companions in St. Helena are gradually leaving him; Madame de Montholon one of the ladies who accompanied him in his exile has arrived in England, and now Madame Bertrand is the only French female left with him. Marshal Bertrand has been Napoleon's most faithful adherant; his fidelity did not depend on the sunshine of Emperal favour; he followed him in his exile to Elba assisted him in regaining Paris during the reign of the 100 days, and still constant, followed his fortunes to the Belerophon and to St. Helena. Himself and wife and children are all that remain of the vast crowd of sycophants and court favorites that once bent the knee to the Emperor and King.

RYE COFFEE.—TRY IT.

A writer in the Plough Boy who signs "Economy," says that he has been assured by a lady of the first respectability, that she has used rye coffee in her family for 1 month, and that the cost had been but 18 cents—that none in her family (except one servant who was in the secret) knew but that it was coffee of the best kind.

Directions—Put a quantity of rye into water rub it well through the hands, then rinse it well in clean cold water, dry it, then burn and grind it in the usual method.

Nashville, Oct. 2.

Important.—A gentleman immediately from New Orleans states, that previous to his leaving that city, the agent of a company of Swiss merchants arrived there from Europe, bearing the official transfer from the Spanish monarch of the whole province of Texas, to his employers. The Swiss purchasers are required to settle the country immediately, to acknowledge fealty to his Catholic majesty; but to be in every other respect, at liberty to form their own government, laws, &c.

The agent had expressed a wish to employ a small force to occupy the country until the settlers on the way arrived; but no one seemed to think it probable that Gen. Long would respect his transfer, unless he had the power to compel it.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

MARRIED—On Wednesday the 10th inst. by Thomas Waddle Esq. Mr. *Samuel Patton*, to Miss *Mary Norris*.

The present number (27) of the *Bellefonte Patriot*, commences the fourth half year. To such of our subscribers as have complied with the conditions, we return our thanks: and such as are in arrears, we respectfully solicit their attention to the necessity of making payment of all, or at least part, of their subscription. Subscribers living at a distance may embrace the opportunity of the approaching Court, to remit what they may deem proper; and those to whom such opportunity may not offer, are informed that they may pay to the following persons, who are authorized by the editor to receive subscriptions and pass receipts:

Howard—James Crawford, Esq.
Baldeagle & Lamar—Joseph Richards.
Bigilland—George Crane jr.
Jersey Shore—Matthew M'Reynolds.
Williamsport—Dr. J Wood.
Muncy—Brindle & Petrikin.
Halfmoon—Joseph B. Shugert.
Warriorsmark—Henry Nearhoof.
Birmingham—Thomas Stewart, Esq.
Collinsville—Robert M'Namara, Esq.
Aaronsburg—Jacob Haller.
Ferguson—Chriswell Whitehill.
Potter's Mills—William Kerr, Esq.
Spruce Creek—John Patton Esq.
Pike—William L. Packer.
Pikeville—Thomas M'Clure.
Reedsboro'—Alexander Reed, Esq.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Oct. 26.

We stop the press to announce the death of His Excellency Governor RABUN.—He died at his residence in Hancock county, on Saturday night last with the Fever.

From the National Register.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

The President of the U. States has arrived in Washington.

Viscount QUABECK, the charge des affaires of the Netherlands is at present in this city.

The hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, arrived at Pendleton, (S. C) on the 8th inst. to join his family previous to their return to Washington.

Jonathan Russell, late minister at the court of Stockholm, has presented the University of Cambridge, with a copy of various fragments of Cicero's orations, undoubtedly genuine, which have been discovered in Italy, M. S. and decyphered with great accuracy.

The Prince Regent has nominated, Col Washington, of the Bavarian service, an honorary companion of the order of Bath.

Washington City, Nov. 6.

The Commissary General (Col. Jessup) has returned to this city, from a tour of near 4,000 miles, undertaken with the view personally to superintend and facilitate the transport of the important military expeditions in the west.

The Baron DE STACKELBURG, charge des affaires of his majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, near the United States, has arrived at the seat of Government.

The Hon. William Lowndes returned home in the Courier, from Liverpool, and has arrived in this city.

The latest Paris journals confirm the statement that Mr. BAGOT, late the English Minister to America, has been appointed Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. The London papers say nothing themselves on the subject, but merely extract the French paragraph.

The emperor of Austria has appointed a minister to this country. This determination was probably made after his visit to the Franklin 74. The Austrian state have but few commercial ports, but the Italian possessions are of consequence. We must reciprocate, and Vienna is a very splendid Court.

JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, entered his 85th year, in good health on the 30th ultimo.

Letters from St. Eustatia per the Dove state, that the Islands of St. Kitts, Montserrat &c. were open for the admission of Bread Stuffs, Lumber &c, from the U. States and in American vessels for six months. Flour at St. Eustatia, $20—Corn meal $32.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Thursday the 23d day of December to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout that state,

The Governor of New York has appointed, Wednesday the 22d day of December, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving throughout that state.

Commodore Shaw is appointed to the command of the Independence ship of the line now at Boston—The commodore is at present in this city.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Norfolk Herald writes under date of Sept. 5, that the King of Spain had appointed the Duke San Fernando, Minister extraordinary to the United States.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in Washington city dated October 1.

"You will hear by this ship, that a new Minister, Mr. STRAFFORD CANNING cousin of George Canning, is appointed Minister to the United States—he was formerly Minister to Sweden."

Detroit, Oct. 15—Lt. Charles Mellen of the U. S. corps of Artillery with about 80 hardy looking soldiers under his command left this place yesterday morning to perform a tour of duty on the military road leading to Ohio. They will commence working in the vicinity of the Miami River. We are informed that Maj. Stockton of the Artillery is the superintending officer. The sickness which has prevailed for a few months past in the vicinity of the places where the work is to be continued, has we learn delayed its prosecution until this late period.

APPROACHING WINTER.

Who shall Decide? [Time]—Capt. SYMMES, of Ohio,—who has made so much speculation on the passages at the Poles into the inside of the earth,—has predicted, that the ensuing winter will be mild, from the influence which the conjunctive situations of the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn, will have on the electric fluid, during the most part of it. But others as weatherwise as he, assert, that all the autumnal atmospheric symptoms, indicate that the ensuing winter will be as inclement as the last Summer was fervid.

Late official return, to the house of commons, state, that the total number of prisoners, confined for debt in London, amount to 1289; the total number of insolvent debtors, for the year, as given in the above document, were 3,326 for all Great Britain.

Counterfeit *two dollar* notes of the Bank of New Brunswick, are in circulation—date 25th Jan. 1818—Letter C. No. 149, favor of S Dean—the execution and paper better than common for notes of so small amount. The President, (John Bray) and Cashier's, (D. W. Desborough) names appear to be fac similies, ink marked.

Am. D. Adv.

We understand that his Danish Majesty has been pleased to consent that an American Consul shall be accredited at the Island of St. Thomas. We further learn, that Nathan Levy, Esq of Baltimore will soon take his departure to resume the functions of that Consulate. *ib.*

From the Norfolk Herald Oct. 25.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of September 5, writes—"The king of Spain has appointed the Duke San Fernando, minister extraordinary to the United States. A trick to gain time.

"With the plague on one side of us, and the yellow fever on the other the gates of the garrison are shut against all communication."

From the Winchester Vir. Constellation.

Important.—We are informed from Washington that there is a perfect understanding between our government and the Court of Great Britain; and that the only cause for the non-ratification of the Florida Treaty is owing to the time limited for the Spanish grants. Our correspondent tells us that the principles of the treaty are acceded to by Spain, and it rests with our government to say whether it will accede to the extension that Ferdinand wishes. If so, the treaty will at once be settled—if not, it will only be the subject of common diplomacy.

Don Onis is in Madrid and in very high standing there.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2

On Saturday night the 22d ult. the watchmaker's shop of John H. Wise, of Greensburg, was entered by some villians and about 300 watches stolen therefrom. Two men who had been loitering about the town, were suspected of having committed the robbery. They stopped at Mr. Gil-

POETRY.

THE BUTTER FLY AND BEE.
TO FLAVIA

See, Flavia, see that fluttering thing
Skim round yon flower with sportive wing,
  Yet ne'er its sweets explore;
While wiser the industrious bee,
Extracts the honey from the tree,
  And hives the precious store.

So you with coy coquetish art,
Play wanton round your lover's heart,
  If sensible and free;
Love's balmy blessing would you try,
No longer sport a butterfly,
  But imitate the bee.

A PARODY,

BY A NEWS PRINTER.

"*His face was long and many a sigh heav'd he,*
"*For, lack a day, his purse was quite emp-ty.*"

To dun, or not to dun? that's the question;
Whether, 'tis better that the purse should
Suffer (for lack of cash) by baneful emptiness,
Or by a gentle dun, to fill it up.
To dun—to get the money—and be eanbl-d
To live and pay our debts, 'tis a consumation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun, to be denied:
Denied, with "call again"—aye there's the rub,
For, in that CALL AGAIN, what evils come?
What disappointment sore—chagrin and wo!
What time is wasted, and what shoes are worn
In consequence? must give me pain.
————It is this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting
'Tis this which sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labor its reward.
We don't forget our many, many friends.
To them a debt of gratitude we owe—
To them our gratitude we freely pay.
Buoy'd by their kindness, still our bark shall sail,
Enjoy the pleasing calm, or dread the boisterous gale,

Philipsburgh and Susquehanna Turnpike.

The Stockholders are required to pay to the Treasurer on or before the 10th day of November next, an instalment of three dollars on each share of stock subscribed.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS LEVER, *Secretary.*

Philipsburgh October 30, 1819.

PRINTING
Establishment for sale.

OWING to the fluctuating state of the editor's health, and a conviction that he will not be able to do that justice to the republican party which its interests will soon require, he has been induced to offer the Printing office and establishment of the

"Susquehanna Democrat,"

for sale. To a capable and careful man this establishment offers advantages surpassed by few in the state. For particulars, apply by letter, POST PAID, to

THE EDITOR.

Wilkesbarre Sept. 17, 1819.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the Fulling Mill of James M'Cormick, situated on Spring Creek, and so well known to the public; where he will carry on the fulling and dyeing, in all their various branches. Those who are disposed to favor him with their custom, can on the shortest notice, have their work done in the best manner.

JAMES METIER Jr.

Fergusen township, Oct. 7th 1819.

Wrapping Paper
for sale at this Office.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand, south east corner of the public square, where he keeps on hand a handsome assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and has of late added to his assortment, a quantity of neat and fashionable

MOROCCO SHOES,

of all sorts and sizes, which he will sell wholesale and retail.

Orders from country merchants and others, will be punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, Pa. November 8, 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common pleas of Centre County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 22nd day of November inst. at the court house in Bellefonte, the following described property viz:

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Bellefonte, in Centre county containing fifty feet in front on Spring street, and extending thence 200 feet eastward to a 20 feet alley, and known to be Lot No. 138 in the general plan of said Town. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Barrett, by

John Mitchell *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Nov'm 10, 1819.

Last NOTICE to Delinquent Collectors.

COLLECTORS of County tax, who are in arrears, are informed that if payment be not made at the ensuing Court, of their respective Duplicates, suits will be brought without respect to persons, immediately thereafter, and payment enforced by a due course of law.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER. *Treas'r.*

Bellefonte, Nov'm 10, 1819.

To be sold.

On Wednesday the 24th instant will be sold by public vendue, in the borough of Bellefonte, several

Outlots,

containing from four to seven acres each, situate on the North side of Fishing creek road, adjacent to said Borough, by

James Harris.

Nov. 8, 1819.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber will either sell, or rent, a

Lot of Ground,

containing about 16 acres—5 or 6 of which is good meadow; situated about eight miles from Milesburg, in Howard Township, adjoining the Baldeagle creek and on the road leading to the Big island. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, and a small barn. It is an excellent situation for a TAVERN, or STORE. For terms apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB BAKER.

August 25, 1819.

Notice.

Centre County, ss.

SEAL *Orphans Court, October 4th* 1819.

On motion of W. W. Potter, Esq. rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Billington, late of the city of Philadelphia, dec'd, to come into court on the fourth Monday of November next, and accept of or refuse, the real estate that was of the said deceased, situated in Centre & Clearfield counties, as the same was valued, appraised and apportioned by the Inquest, and returned by the Sheriff.

By the Court:
Certified by
Wm. PETRIKIN, *Clerk.*

Armor & Callahenn,

CONTINUE to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart & Armor. As they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions, those gentlemen who wish to have their clothes neatly and Fashionably made, will do well to call at their shop. They will work as CHEAP as any of the profession in Town.

Bellefonte Sept. 15, 1819.

John Brindle,

INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership, in his Store in Pennsborough, *Wm. A. Petrikin*, and that the business will be done at his old stand in that place in future, under the firm of

Brindle & Petrikin.

He also informs those indebted to him, that he will receive grain of them in payment at the market price, if delivered during the ensuing winter. Those who have accounts remaining unsettled, are requested to come forward, as soon as possible, and settle up the same.

Pennsborough, October 30, 1819.

STRAY BULL

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Spring township, sometime in the month of August last, a

Stray Bull,

about two years old---red and white, with broad horns. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES TROZIYULNY.

November 10th 1819.

TO SETTLERS.
100,000 Acres of Land.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on the most moderate terms, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF

LAND,

of an excellent quality, in the Counties of Indiana, Jefferson, and Armstrong.—Being part of the Holland Land tract, and situated on and adjoining Redbank, and other navigable streams; and free from all incumberance whatever, on which there is a large settlement of German Dunkers and others.

The settlement is rapidly increasing, not excelled by any other in the State, the Land and roads are good, and there are erected on the premises several mills. Payments to be made in eight equal annual installments. Apply to

Charles C. Gaskill.

Mahoning, Indiana, June 19, 1819.

CAUTION
To dealers in Gunpowder.

HAVING found that inferior gunpowder of other manufactories is offered for sale in kegs branded "DU PONT," whereby attempts are made to injure the well established character of our gunpowder and impose on the public, we think it necessary to caution the public against purchasing our gunpowder, except from our agents or from those who are known to purchase from us or our agents.

E. J. DU PONT, DE NEMOURS, &co

Dupont's Powder,

for sale, and orders enclosing the remittance executed by JOHN VAUGHN S. E. corner of Walnut and Front street Philadelphia.

October 2, 1819.

To Printers'

The Establishment of the "HARRISBURG REPUBLICAN," Is offered for SALE. For particulars apply to THE EDITOR.

christ's tavern about two miles west of Greensburg, until Saturday morning; they then went to Mr. Eicher's tavern, where they remained until about three o'clock in the afternoon: when they went down the turnpike road, with the view, as they said, of going over the mountains, but returned in the evening, and left it again about 8 o'clock. In Greensburg, on the evening of the robbery, they purchased some files and a centre bit. Two keys that appeared to have been recently made, one of them curiously constructed, were found in the neighborhood.

Parties of men pursued in every direction. They were traced to this place and over the Monongohela bridge. Robert Young, who lives on the Coal hill continued the pursuit, and overtook and apprehended them about 12 miles on this side of Wheeling. They were brought to this city on Thursday evening last, and on Friday morning taken to Greensburg for trial.

It has been discovered that these fellows had a residence near this place, and John Dougherty was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned with them and harboring them. Upon search being made in his house, were found a pair of saddle bags, a portmanteau, two vices, a brace and a bitt, a pair of shoes with square boxes in the heels, and in each box small copper plates, with 2, 10, 20, 50, engraved on them for the purpose, no doubt, of altering bank notes.

Dougherty being alarmed, communicated to some persons that he could show where the watches were hid, and accordingly sheriff Stewart, with several other gentlemen accompanied him to near where he lived, about 4 miles from this place, he found concealed in a deep hole a keg containing 231 of the watches which had been stolen.

At the same time that we record the above, it gives us satisfaction to state, that the notorious Lewis who robbed our fellow citizen Mr. M'Clelland, has been retaken after having broke jail. The governor of Pennsylvania has been censured for liberating this man from the penitentiary a few months ago; this however is unjust, this artful & daring robber had conducted himself while confined, with great apparent penitence, and all persons concerned represented the case in such a manner to the executive, that he was perfectly right in curtailing the period of his confinement.—It is astonishing what a terror Lewis's name excites on the mountains; for some time after the robbery no individual would travel alone, and even the stage drivers were infected with terror when they arrived at a solitary spot.

The day is not far distant we fear when our mountains will be made the scene of many dreadful acts of violence and robbery.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR SNYDER.

On the morning of the 9th instant, at his residence in Selinsgrove, DIED SIMON SNYDER, late governor of Pennsylvania, aged sixty years and four days.

On the 5th he became confined by an attack of the typhus fever, which, in less than four days, terminated his invaluable life, amid the unspeakable anguish of his lady and his five children; to the irreparable loss of his warm and numerous friends, and of a community, which will long and universally deplore their deprivation.

It is not for the limits of a cursory paragraph, or the sketches of a feeble hand, to attempt the delineation of a public, or private life so various, so exemplary, so full of interest, instruction and excellence, as that of Governor Snyder. His life presents an ample range, and a theme eminently adapted to the talents of a biographer of the first order; his course was that of a man who rose by his own inherent virtue and energy, endeared to the hearts of thousands of personal friends, and who without courting popularity, was distinguished in public life, by the pre-eminent attachment of the people of his native state.

More than thirty years witnessed his diligent and faithful services, and rendered him the tribute of well earned approbation, from his constituents and fellow citizens. This was dear to him, but he pursued it not; he laboured to deserve, not to procure it; and, though no man enjoyed public opinion more gratefully, he was impelled by a nobler incentive,—the approbation of his God, unspotted testimony of a conscience undefiled. In his efforts to promote general happiness, he seldom failed, for a sound and discriminating judgment, a clearness of intellect in discovering the best course, and an invincible firmness of purpose in pursuing it, seemed the prominent traits of his self-instructed mind.

The community at large have long appreciated his worth; they will long and severely regret the chasm created by his death; and long will the name of Simon Snyder be held up by the wise and benificent, as an example for imitation, as well to the husband, the father, and the friend, as to legislator, and the executive magistrate. *Miltonian*

NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS of each and every township in the County of Centre for the year 1820, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the said County will meet at their office, in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 2nd day of December next, for the purpose of fixing upon, in conjunction with said Assessors, a uniform standard to ascertain the *bona fide* value of all property within said County, made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, previous to the triennial assessment, at which time and place the Assessors are required by law to be present.

By order of the Board,

Henry Petrikin,
Clerk.

Nov'r 11, 1819.

[*Change of the Times.*]

Having purchased from Mr. Vanderslice The Times' establishment, the publick are respectfully presented with

PROPOSALS,

BY

S. J. PACKER,

FOR PUBLISHING, IN THE BOROUGH OF SUNBURY,

A WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED THE

PUBLICK INQUIRER

The examples of promising much and performing little, every one will admit to be too striking and numerous, as well with editors of public prints as with the manufacturers of bank notes: whatever repugnance, therefore, may be felt to making professions, to present no outline of the course intended to be trodden, would be too wide a departure from universal usage. Thus impressed, the editor submits, with great respect, the leading principles of the PUBLICK INQUIRER—

The great object of this paper shall be to obtain, and to communicate, information useful to society; seduously avoiding wanton attacks upon private peace and reputation, but fearlessly investigating the conduct of publick men, and the honesty and policy of publick measures.

The political character of the INQUIRER is to be republican; not devoted to men but principles; liberal without equivocation; prudent without hypocrisy; seeking knowledge without espionage, and diffusing it without dictation.

Habituated to industry himself, and relying upon it for publick patronage, the editor will strive to advance its pursuits, whether they regard the farmer or the mechanic—the manufacturer or the merchant—the statesman or those of the learned professions. Of dishonest speculation, of idleness and prodigality, our country has already had too much destructive experience; to raise its voice however feeble, to cast in its mite however small, with those who labor to mitigate and to remedy the evils so extensively prevalent, shall be a primary duty of the Inquirer.

CONDITIONS.

THE INQUIRER will be published every Thursday morning, at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor be at liberty to discontinue the paper until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term of subscription will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Those who have their papers carried by mail must be liable for the postage.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

Brigade Orders.

IN pursuance of Orders from the Adjutant Generals Office, Captains or commanding officers of companies, belonging to the 2nd Brigade of the 10th Division P. M. are hereby required to forward to the Brigade Inspector's office, on or before the 25th day of November inst. a class roll of their respective companies; also the number and description of State arms in their possession.

James T. Scott,
Brigade Inspector, 2d B. 10 D. P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office Alexandria Nov'r 8 1819.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 22nd day of November inst. at the Court house, in Bellefonte, the following described property viz.

A certain tract of land containing three hundred acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances situate in Patton township, Centre county. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Scott, by

John Mitchell, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office Bellefonte, Nov. 12, 1819.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax township, Dauphin county, on Monday 26th October last, an indented mulatto servant, named

Adam Williams,

between 16 and 17 years of age, smart & active, but rather small for his years.—Had on when he went away, a roundabout coat and pantaloons of dark cassimer, brown cloth waist coat, lined with home-made flannel; a pair of blue woollen stockings; a new pair of strong leather shoes, double soaled and nails drove in the heels; and a new castor hat. The said runaway was seen, the day after he went off, on the route towards Sunbury.

The above reward will be given for apprehending the said runaway, and all reasonable expences if brought home, or secured in any jail, so that I may get him again.

James Reed.

Nov'r 1, 1819.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 23d day of November at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within said Counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suiters Jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under myhand, at Bellefonte this 19th day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

John Mitchell, *Sheriff*.

For Public Sale,

ALL that valuable tract of land, known by the name of

Harbison's Land,

situated in Spring township, Centre county. Sale to commence at one o'clock on Tuesday the 23d. day of this instant, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where terms will be made known by

THOMAS M'CALMON,
and
JAMES HARBISON.

November 3d 1819.

Creditors Take Notice,

That we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon connty, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and the said Court have appointed Tuesday the 30th day of November inst. to hear us and our Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Huntingdon, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

Lawrence Monaghan.
James M'Clelland.

Huntingdon jail November 10th 1819

Certificate.

A true Copy from the Original.

August 27th A. D. 1819.—This day a remarkable operation was wrought on the body of William M'Kee, of Centre county, by Dr. Benjamin Olmstead, together with the assistance of the undersigners. The complaint was a dislocated Hip, which had baffled all the skill of physicians, and their exertions were of none effect. The bearer, Dr. Benjamin Olmstead, relaxed said hip, by the help of his ointment, without pain or distress, and the hip is gaining strength very fast. The sinews were so relaxed that it appears to us that any joint may be replaced; for the patient, William M'Kee's, was of twelve months standing. As witness our hands at Nittany valley.

WILLIAM M'KEE,
JOSEPH STEERE,
WM. KEAN.
JACOB STUMPHF.

Administration accounts.

The following Administration Accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors and all other persons in any wise concerned; and will be presented to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bellefonte in and for the County of Centre, on the 24th day of November next, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The administration account of John Hosterman and Adam Harper, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Hosterman, late of Haines township dec'd.

2 The administration account of Alexander Mooney and William Irvine, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits which were of Patrick Mooney, late of Ferguson township dec'd.

3. The administration account of John Furey, acting administrator with the will annexed of John Sweeny, late of Spring township dec'd.

Wm. Petrikin *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Oct. 25, 1819.

W. WARD,

TOBACCONIST,

Bellefonte,

INFORMS the public and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that he has on hand, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of the best manufactured

SEGARS,
RAPPEE SNUFF,

of superior quality, and

CUT & DRY
Smoking Tobacco.

All of which he will dispose of, either by wholesale or retail, as CHEAP as can be purchased elsewhere. Under this consideration he respectfully solicits the patronage of the COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and of a generous public.

October 29, 1819.

All orders from country merchants and others shall be punctually attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. A generous price will be given for country Tobacco.